Rajiv Gandhi Kutir Jyoti Yojana

2277. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of State and the Central Government share under the Rajiv Gandhi Kutir Jyoti Yojana;

(b) whether it is a fact that this scheme has not been able to achieve the target because of negligence of Central public sector which has under taken the work; and

(c) whether the State Government have also made such allegations and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Kutir Jyoti Programme has been subsumed in the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana(RGGVY). Under RGGVY 90% capital subsidy of the project cost is provided by the Central Government and the balance 10% is provided by Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), the nodal agency for RGGVY as interest bearing loans to the participating states. Under the scheme, 100% capital subsidy at the rate of Rs. 2200/- per connection for un-electrified Below Poverty Line (BPL) households is also provided by Central Government as per norms of the erstwhile Kutir Jyoti Programme in all the rural habitations. Some of the State Governments on their own choice have assigned execution of RGGVY works to the Central' Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs). Out of the 558 RGGVY projects under implementation, only 139 projects are being implemented by the CPSUs.

(b) The gap between target and achievement is primarily not attributable to the CPSUs which have been executing RGGVY works only in 139 out of 558 projects being implemented. The main reasons attributable to the slow progress under RGGVY are:—

- Delay in receipt of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs).
- Delay in forest clearance.
- Delays in land acquisition for 33/11 KV sub-stations.
- Limited number of good agencies available for execution of turnkey contracts.
- Very high rates quoted by contracting agencies.
- Shortage of line material and high prices.
- Delays in issuance of road permit and way bills.
- Delays in taking over by State Utilities of physical assets created by CPSUs.
- Delays in issuance of Panchayat Certificates for village electrification.
- Lack of awareness among villagers for taking new connections.
- Very poor upstream rural electricity infrastructure in some States.
- Delay in finalization of BPL lists by some States.
- Refusal to waive state and local taxes on line materials by some states.
- Difficult terrain in some states.

(c) Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), the nodal agency for implementation of RGGVY has not received any formal complaint against CPSUs for the slow progress under RGGVY.

Power situation

2278. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total demand for power in the country, State-wise;

(b) what is the present supply of power across the States;

(c) what is the total shortfall in the supply of power to each of the States;

(d) what steps are being taken to improve the position; and

(e) how many new power projects are being implemented presently and how many are in the pipe line, alongwith their costs involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The state-wise details of requirement, availability and shortage of electricity in the country both in terms of energy and peak during November, 2008 are given at Statement. (*See* below)

(d) The measures taken/being taken to improve power supply position in the country include capacity addition target of 78,700 MW during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, development of a number of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each under tariff-based competitive bidding, harnessing surplus captive power into grid, strengthening inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity for optimum utilization of available power, promoting demand side management, energy efficiency and energy conservation measures and taking up new hydro-power projects in Bhutan for import of hydro-power to India.

(e) Forty (40) hydro power projects (excluding projects under Ministry of New and Renewable Energy) aggregating 13,085 MW with a total cost of Rs. 65,957.75 crores and eighty three (83) thermal and nuclear projects aggregating 65,561.7 MW with a total cost of Rs. 263,240.85 crores are under construction in the country.

A number of power generation projects remain under various stages of preparation and clearance at different points of time and their costs get firmed up after receipt finalization of project features and details and receipt of clearances.

Statement

Power Supply Position (Provisional)

	Energy November, 2008				Peak November, 2008			
State/ System/ Region	Require-ment (MU)	Availa-bility (MU)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (MU)	(%)	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	85	85	0	0.0	174	174	0	0.0